



Battle order of Allied fleet is that after Villeneuve's command at about 0800 hours to reverse course to the north

Breeze

Minotaur
Spartiate

Prince 98
Thunderer
Defence
Dreadnought 98
Defiance
Swiftsure
Polyphemus 64
Revenge

Weather division

Neptune 98
Leviathan
Conqueror
Britannia 100 (Northesk)
Ajax
Agamemnon 64
Orion

Lee division

Royal Sovereign 100 (Collingwood)
Belleisle
Mars
Tonnant 80
Bellerophon
Colossus
Achilles

Vanguard (Dumanoir le Pelley)
Neptuno 80
Scipion
Intrepide
Formidable 80 (Dumanoir le Pelley)
Mont-Blanc
Duguay-Trouin
Rayo 100
San Francisco de Asis
San Augustin

Heros
Santissima Trinidad 130 (Cisneros)
Bucentaure 80 (Villeneuve)
Redoutable
San Justo
Neptune 80
San Leandro 64

Centre (Villeneuve)

Fougueux fires opening broadside of the battle into the Royal Sovereign

Indomptable 80
Santa Ana 112 (Alava)
Fougueux
Monarca
Pluton
Algeciras (Magon)

Rear (Alava)

Bahama
Aigle
Swiftsure
Argonaute
Argonauta 80
Montanes
San Ildefonso
Achille
Principe de Asturias 112 (Gravina)
Berwick
San Juan de Nepomuceno

Reserve (Gravina)

The situation at about 1200 hours

ENGLISH } Most ships carried 74 guns. Where different, the number is shown
FRENCH }
SPANISH }

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The battle of Trafalgar, 21 October 1805. The formation adopted by Nelson probably represented the ultimate development of the tactic of 'breaking the line': an attack in

two columns to cut the enemy fleet in two places, and bring about the 'pell-mell battle' which was Nelson's stated objective.

Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Sylvestre de Villeneuve (1763–1806), the most capable French admiral of the period and yet one who was persistently harassed by Napoleon into giving battle under disadvantageous circumstances at Trafalgar. He committed suicide from the disgrace of defeat.

